

ACCESSION NR: AT6016996

the glue, resulting in a considerable increase in the strength of the bond in comparison with perchlorvinyl glues. The authors enumerate the most important general requirements of a glue for these purposes: necessary strength and service life of the glue bond, viability of the glue and non-inflammability during the working process, and others. The special requirements were the following: 1) The glue must not impair the desorption properties of the shielding with respect to radioactive contamination; 2) The surface of glued lap bonds of glued materials must not accumulate radioactive contaminants and must be capable of being washed free of them no worse than the covering material; 3) The glued bond must possess sufficient resistance to radiation. An experimental evaluation was made of certain general and special properties of type PED-B glue. Among the parameters considered were the mechanical properties (with description of the test equipment employed) and the sorption-desorption properties of the glue with respect to radioactive isotopes, as well as its ability to withstand radiation. A description of the technological process to be followed in fastening formula 57-40 masticated rubber shielding with PED-B glue is also given. It was found that this glue, which is manufactured on an incombustible methylene chloride solvent has good adhesion characteristics not only to the masticated rubber, but also to cement, metals, wood and other construction materials. It is not dangerous from the

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point of view of explosions. While the residual radioactivity accumulated by glued bonds was found to be very high (up to 60%), it was found that by lacquering the bonds with high-deactivating lacquers (VKHL-4000, KHSL) this residual activity could be reduced to a level close to the value of this parameter for the basic shielding material. The authors also determined that the bonds preserve the required strength under the effect of a dose of gamma-radiation to 100 Mrads. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 6 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 00

DATE ACQ: 20Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP, MT

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 000

Card 3/3

ITSKOVICH, Georgiy Meyerovich; ARKUSHA, A.I., otv. za vypusk;  
IGNATOVA, T.D., red.

[Methods of presenting the topic "Theories of strength" in  
technical schools] Nekotorye voprosy metodiki izlozhenia te-  
my "Teorii prochnosti" v tekhnikumakh. Moskva, Upr. kadrov  
i ucheb. zavedenii. Nauchno-metodicheskii kabinet, 1962. 31 p.  
(Strength of materials) (MIRA 15:8)

VAKHTIN, Yu.B.; IONATOVA, T.N.; SURIKOV, I.M.; TSIKARISHVILI, T.N.

Irradiation of monolayer cultures of rat fibroblasts. Report No.1:  
Repeated action of ionizing radiation in small doses. Sbr. rab.  
Inst. tsit. no.7:92-100 '63.

Irradiation of monolayer cultures of rat fibroblasts. Report No.2:  
Singular action of ionizing radiation in large doses. Ibid.:101-108  
(MIRA 17:6)

SURIKOV, I.M.; IGNATOVA, T.N.; BRESLER, V.M.

Change in the sensitivity of tumorous cells to sarcolysine in  
cultivation outside of the organism. Sbor. rab. Inst. tsit. no.  
7:113-119 '63. (MIRA 17:6)

VAKHTIN, Yu.B.; IGNATOVA, T.N.; FRIDLYANSKAYA, I.I.; SHVEMBERGER, I.N.

Intensity of selection and the frequency of sharp karyotypic variations  
in the populations of somatic cells during clonal multiplication.  
TSitologiya 7 no.2:258-259 Mr-Apr '65. (MIRA 18:7)

1. Laboratoriya tsitologii zlokachestvennogo rosta Instituta  
tsitologii AN SSSR, Leningrad.

IGNATOVA, T.N.; FRIDLYANSKAYA, I.I.

Symposium on problems of genetics in human pathology. TSitologiya  
7 no.2:282-284. Mr-Apr '65.  
(MIRA 18:7)

IGNATOVA, T.N.

Celebrations in Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union in  
honor of the 100th anniversary of J.G.Mendel's discovery.  
TSitologia 7 no.6:785-786 N-D '65.

(MIRA 19:1)



VAKHTIN, Yu.B.; IONATOVA, T.N.; FRIDLYANSKAYA, I.I.; SHVEMBERGER, I.N.

Changes in tumor cell populations caused by cloning. TSitologiya  
7 no.3:393-400 My-Je '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Laboratoriya genetiki opukholevykh kletok Instituta tsitologii  
AN SSSR, Leningrad.

137 AND 2ND CROSS		100 AND 4TH CROSS	
PROCESS AND PROPERTY MOBI			
C		7-1-48	
<p> <b>Drums from quartzites of the Oshkarovka deposits. V. A. BRON AND T. B. IGNATOVA. Opatovskoye, 12 (1) 27-34 (1947).—The quartzite deposits are situated about 5 km. northwest of Oshkarovka station on the Karaganda-Petropavlovsk rail line. The microquartzites are in the form of dense quartz-chalcedony rock with a cryptocrystalline structure, consisting mainly of very fine grains of quartz which are cut by a net of quartz veins of larger grains. All the calcined samples could be separated into two distinct groups: those with considerable cracking and those with a dense structure. Brick made in the laboratory and in a pilot plant had shallow indentations which increased in number with increasing grain size. This defect was reduced considerably by the admixture of drums, which also reduced growth during firing and raised the mechanical strength. Maximum grain size should not exceed 3 to 4 mm. to reduce growth during firing and give increased compressive strength and porosity. Firing should be conducted within the interval of cones 138 to 141 (Seger cones 13 to 14). The quartzites should be washed free of the clay which is present.</b> </p>			
B Z.K.			
ASR-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
EDUCATION		EDUCATION	
EDUCATION		EDUCATION	

IGNATOVA, T. S.

Improving the quality of Dinas at the Pervoural'sk Works.  
V. A. Eron, S. S. Bovkun, D. I. Gavrilsh, and T. S. Ignatova.  
Ogneupory, 15/2/ 51-58 (1950).--To improve the quality of  
 Dinas, particularly for coke ovens, the existing grain composition,  
 which was  $> 5$  mm. 0.5 to 1%, 5 to 3 mm. 8 to 12%,  $< 0.5$  mm. 49  
 to 53%, and  $< 0.088$  mm. 30 to 35%, was changed to exclude grains  
 of 3 mm. and over. The proposed grain composition allows a residue  
 of not more than 2% of the 3-mm. sieve and a grain size of  $< 0.5$  mm.  
 55 to 60%, including 35 to 40% of  $< 0.088$  mm. Fine grain composition  
 increased the compressive strength by 50 to 70 kg./cm.<sup>2</sup> and the tridymite  
 content by 10%; porosity remained at about 20%, and specific gravity  
 decreased. The external appearance of the Dinas improved sharply.  
 Crumbling and rubbing-out of grains on the edges almost disappeared;  
 roughness of the faces also disappeared, and the networks of cracks on  
 the surface were reduced considerably. Dimensional variations and  
 rejects for this cause were lower. B.Z.K.

IGNATOVA, T. S.

USSR/Engineering - Refractories, Materials Feb 52

"Quartz Sand as Raw Material for Dinas Production,"  
T. S. Ignatova, Ural Branch of Refractories Inst

"Ogneupory" No 2, pp 81-85

Studies possibility for using quartz sand from Dzerzhinskoye deposit (near Krasnoyarsk) as self-contained material for fabricating coke dinas, or as addn to quartzites. Gives chem compn of sand and physicochem properties of dinas products. Corroborates possibility of utilizing quartz sand in production of dinas refractories for steel melting furnaces as 30% addn to cryst quartzites.

204T20

BRON, V.A.; kand. tekhn. nauk; IGNATOVA, T.S., inzh.

Physicochemical conditions for the preparation of non-porous  
highly refractory dinas bricks. Ogneupery 18 no.4:147-154 Ap '53.  
(MIRA 11:10)

1.Ural'skoye otdeleniye instituta ogneuporov.  
(Firebrick)

*Ignatova T.S.*

USSR/Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and their Application.  
Glass. Ceramics. Building Materials.

J-12

Abs Jour: Referat Zh.-Kh., No 8, 1957, 27705.

Author : T.S. Ignatova.

Inst :

Title : Dinas of Chalcedony Quartzite.

Orig Pub: Ogneupory, 1956, <sup>21</sup>No 4, 175-177.

Abstract: The following optimum conditions of preparing Dinas of chalcedony quartzite from the Andzhero-Sudzhenskiy occurrence in the Kemerovskaya region were established: application of charges of a fine grained composition below 3 to 2 mm containing about 35% of grains below 0.088 mm, addition of about 1% of Fe oxides, burning at about 1380°. A preliminary burning at 800° of the raw material for manufacturing coke Dinas is recommended.

Card : 1/1

-90-

*Ural Branch, Inst. Refractory Materials, Leningrad*

~~Ignatova T.S.~~  
APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 04/03/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R000518410006-6

AUTHOR: Fel'dgandler, G.G.

131-12-8/9

TITLE: Short Reports (Kratkiye soobshcheniya). Conference of the Scientific-Technical Council of the Institute for Refractories in Khar'kov (Sessiya nauchno-tekhnicheskogo soveta instituta ogneuporov v Khar'kove)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1957, Nr 12, pp. 567-568 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: This conference took place on October 28/30, 1957, and was attended by many representatives of scientific institutes and the corresponding industries. Reports were heard on various problems connected with refractories, of which the following met with the greatest interest: 1.) Professor Karyakin, L.I., head of the petrographical laboratory of the Khar'kov Institute for Refractories, spoke about the results obtained by research work connected with kaolins and clays of the Ukraine. 2.) I.G. Orlova, Candidate of Technical Sciences, gave a report on the research work carried out concerning sintering and swelling up of refractory clays and kaolins when heated. 3.) T.S. Ignatova, scientific collaborator of long standing of the Ural department of the Leningrad Institute for Refractories, delivered a report on the results obtained by laboratory work as well as by the industrial testing of the rational utilization of primary kaolin found in the Kyshtyn deposits and of the semiacid clays discovered in the Ural deposits.

Card 1/2

131-12-8/9

Short Reports. Conference of the Scientific-Technical Council of the Institute for Refractories in Khar'kov

4.) A.P. Sarmin, head of the Geological Laboratory for Raw Materials of the Leningrad Institute for Refractories, spoke about the geological and technological characteristic of the kaolin-hydrargillite raw material found in the Arkalyk deposits in the Kazakh SSR. 5.) Professor G.V. Kukolev and his collaborator (Khar'kov Institute for Refractories), investigated the influence exercised by additions upon the sintering of kaolins. 6.) O.M. Margulis, the scientific collaborator of the Khar'kov Institute for Refractories, gave a report on the technology of the production of the testing of unburnt kaolin products in practice, the durability of which in furnaces is often greater than that of burnt ones. Finally, quite an amount of work was mentioned which ought to be carried out.

ASSOCIATION: Ferrous-metallurgical Department of the State Planning Committee of the RSFSR (Otdel chernoy metallurgii Gosplana RSFSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHORS: Ol'khovskiy, I. A., Ignatova, T. S. SOV/13'-5c-2-2/2

TITLE: **Experimental Production of Fireclay-less**  
Semi-Acid Products Made From Primary Kaolin Found at  
Chikmakul'sk and Semi-Acid Clay Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk  
(Opyty proizvodstva besshamotnykh polukislykh izdeliy iz  
chikmakul'skogo pervichnogo kaolina i nizhne-avel'skoy  
polukisloy gliny)

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1958, Nr 3, pp 345-351 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The following persons took part in these experiments: 1) of  
the Metallurgical Kombinat Nizhny Tagil (Nizhne-Tagil'skiy  
metallurgicheskiy kombinat): M. P. Lesnyak, V. S. Turchaninov,  
P. T. Timchenko, Kh. M. Papakin, V. V. Klopov, L. P. Sigalova;  
2) of the Ural Department of the Leningrad Refractories Insti-  
tute (Ural'skoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta ogne-  
uporov): I. Sh. Shvartsman, V. G. Pliginskii, K. I. Bobrov (Ref 1).  
The chemical composition of kaolin is given in %:  $\text{SiO}_2$ -72,4;  
 $\text{Al}_2\text{O}_3$ -26,4;  $\text{Fe}_2\text{O}_3$ -0,4;  $\text{CaO}$ -0,2;  $\text{MgO}$ -0,3, burning loss 8,25, re-  
fractoriness 1730°. The chemical composition of kaolin is  
given in table 1. P. 345-351. Experiments were carried

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SOV/131-38-8-2/12

Experimental Production of Fireclay -1.3 Semi-Acid Pro-  
ducts Made From Primary Kaolin Found at Chir'kalsk in Semi-Acid Clay  
Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk

out in the laboratory of the VNIIO by P. D. Pyatikov as well  
as by N. V. Gul'ko (Ref 2). The thermal analysis of kaolin  
(Fig 1) shows 2 effects: the endothermal effect at 580° and  
the exothermal effect at 1025°. On the curve of continuous  
shrinkage (Fig 2) an elongation of the sample may be observed  
up to 500°, after which it shrinks until a temperature of  
1350° is attained. The linear shrinkage as well as the ab-  
sorption of water by the burned kaolin samples are shown by  
table 2. Table 3 shows the chemical composition and the re-  
fractoriness of the semi-acid clays found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk;  
figure 3 shows the thermogram and figure 4, the curve of con-  
tinuous shrinkage. The linear shrinkage and the absorption of  
water by the samples are shown in table 4. Furthermore, the  
production of kaolin and clay samples is discussed. The com-  
position of mass and the properties of the burned samples are  
given by table 5. Table 6 shows the properties of samples  
which are produced from masses having different moisture con-  
tents and produced under different pressures. The Refractories  
Department of the Metallurgical Kombinat of Nizhniy-Tsigil pro-

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SOV/131-58-8-2/12

**Experimental** Production of Fireclay-less Semi-Acid Products Made From Primary Kaolin Found at Chikmakul'sk and Semi-Acid Clay Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk

duced a quantity of bricks containing no fireclay by means of the semi-dry pressing method. The chemical composition and refractoriness of the kaolin and clay of experimental material are given in table 7. The technological scheme of this material may be seen from figure 5. Furthermore, the production of this test quantity is described in detail. The bricks were dried for 32 hours in a tunnel-drying-plant at temperatures of 75 - 127° and were burned in a round kiln at 1400° for 41 hours. The physical and mechanical properties of these fireclay-less products are given by table 8. The bricks were then subjected to a practical test in the metallurgical furnace of the Kombinat (Table 9). The petrographical investigation of the worked bricks was then carried out by the petrographical expert of the Ural Department of the Leningrad Refractories Institute, T. F. Raychenko (Ref 3).

Conclusions: 1) Experiments showed that fireclay-less products may be made from these raw materials. 2) It was found that they are equivalent to fireclay products. 3) The manufacture of these products may be described as economical. 4) Experiments

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S07/131-58-8-2/12

Experimental Production of Fireclay-less Semi-Acid Products Made from primary Kaolin Found at Chikmakul'sk and Semi-Acid Clay Found at Nizhne-Uvel'sk

are intended to be continued on a large industrial scale. There are 5 figures, 9 tables, and 8 references, 8 of which are Soviet.

ASSOCIATION: Ural'skoye otdeleniye Leningradskogo instituta ogneuporov  
(Ural Department of the Leningrad Institute of Refractories)

Card 4/4

IGNATOVA, T. S., KHOMUTININA, A. D.

Physicochemical properties of clays from the Troitskiy-  
Baynova deposit. Trudy Vost. inst. ognep. no.2:26-44 '60.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Sverdlovsk Province—Fireclay—Testing)

IGNATOVA, T. S.; SEMKINA, N. V.

Irkutsk Province quartzites as a raw material for the production  
of dinas brick, Trudy Vost. inst. ogneup. no.2:186-188 '60.  
(MIRA 16:1)

(Irkutsk Province—Quartzite) (Firebrick)

SATANOVSKIY, P.L., IGNATOVA, T.S.

Service of various refractory elements in Dinas brick roasting kilns.  
Ogneupory 25 no.11:511-515 '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Pervoural'skiy dinasovyy zavod (for Satanovskiy). 2. Vostochnyy  
institut ogneuporov (for Ignatova).  
(Firebrick) (Kilns)

S/081/63/000/003/016/036  
B144/B186

AUTHOR: Ignatova, T. S.

TITLE: Production and service of semi-acid refractories

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 3, 1963, 403, abstract  
3M53 (Tr. Vost. in-ta ogneuporov no. 3, 1961, 273-282)

TEXT: Based on results obtained in complex testing of semi-acid "Kur'inskaya clay and Kishtymskiy" non-enriched kaolin, the technical and economical efficiency is proved for the use in the refractory industry of semi-acid clays containing quartz of a definite granulometric composition. In the course of the investigation, the properties of semi-acid articles with respect to the quantity and granulation of the quartz were studied. Results: the change in the granulation of the quartz from 3 - 2 to 0.088 mm has practically no effect on the change in the shrinkage and porosity of semi-acid articles; the gas permeability and pore size in the case of a certain given porosity are determined by the maximum size of the quartz; thermostability reaches the maximum with a quartz granulation of 0.5 - 0.2 mm; precision of the grain size of the quartz from 5 - 3, 3 - 2 down to < 1 mm helps to increase the strength of Card 1/2

Production and service of semi-acid ...

S/081/63/000/003/016/036  
B144/B186

semi-acid articles at high temperatures; reduction of the pore size increases the slag resistance of semi-acid articles; the insignificant shrinkage of semi-acid masses in the burning offers the possibility of using them in the production of burned non-fireclay and unburned articles; when semi-acid articles are used at temperatures of 1300 - 1400°C, no fluxing effect of the quartz is observed. A photo shows an external view of semi-acid articles, and graphs represent the properties of semi-acid articles as a function of the grain size of the quartz. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 2/2



S/131/61/000/001/001/004  
B021/B058

AUTHORS: Shaposhnikova, A. A., Papakin, Kh. M., Ignatova, T. S.,  
Flyagin, V. G.

TITLE: Production and Test of Casting-ladle Bricks With Addition  
of Chromium-alumina Slag

PERIODICAL: Ogneupory, 1961, <sup>26</sup>No. 1, pp. 3-7

TEXT: Experimental batches of casting-ladle bricks with addition of  
chromium-alumina slag (10.95%  $\text{Cr}_2\text{O}_3$ ) were manufactured at the Department  
of Refractory Materials of the Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kom-  
binat (Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical Combine). The test bricks were fired at  
1420°C in an annular kiln. They were tested in the lining of 140 t cast-  
ing ladles. The results: 1) Experimental batches of casting-ladle bricks  
with an addition of 20 and 28% chromium-alumina slag were manufactured  
and tested in 140 t casting ladles. 2) For the production of these bricks,  
a special production line with a tube mill must be installed at the  
Department of Refractory Materials of the Nizhniy Tagil Metallurgical

Card 1/2

Production and Test of Casting-ladle Bricks  
With Addition of Chromium-alumina Slag

S/131/61/000/001/001/004  
B021/B058

Combine. 3) The wear of test bricks with 28% chromium-alumina slag amounts to 4.2 mm per melt, that of bricks with 20% to 4.4 mm and of customary bricks to 8.1 mm, thus increasing the stability of the casting-ladle lining from 9.3 melts with customary bricks to 13 to 15 melts with the new bricks. 4) The increase of the stability of the test bricks by only one melt results in a saving of as much as 1,000,000 rubles annually. There are 3 figures, 5 tables, and 6 Soviet references.

ASSOCIATION: Nizhne-Tagil'skiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat im. Lenina  
(Nizhniy-Tagil Metallurgical Combine imeni Lenin)  
Shaposhnikova, A. A., Papakin, Kh. M; Vostochnyy institut  
ogneuporov (Eastern Institute of Refractories) Ignatova, T.S.,  
Flyagin, V. G. ✓

Card 2/2

IGNATOVA, T.S.; KHOMUTININA, A.D.

Elastic expansion of fire clay from certain deposits in the  
Urals. Ogneupory 26 no. 2:86-90 '61. (MIRA 14:2)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.  
(Ural mountain region—Fire clay)

IGNATOVA, T.S.; ZHUKOV, A.V.

Using kaolin from deposits in the Urals. Ogneupory 26 no.4:195-197  
'61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneporov.  
(Kaolin) (Ural Mountain region--Refractory materials)

STRELOV, K.K.; MAMYKIN, P.S.; Prinimali uchastiye: BAS'YAS, I.P.;  
BICHURINA, A.A.; BRON, V.A.; VECHER, N.A.; VOROB'YEVA, K.V.;  
D'YACHKOVA, Z.S.; D'YACHKOV, P.N.; DVORKIND, M.M.;  
IGNATOVA, T.S.; KAYBICHEVA, M.N.; KELAREV, N.V.;  
KOSOLAPOV, Ye.F.; MAR'YEVICH, N.I.; MIKHAYLOV, Yu.F.;  
SEMKINA, N.V.; STARTSEV, D.A.; SYREYSHCHIKOV, Yu.Ye.;  
TARNOVSKIY, G.I.; FLYACIN, V.G.; FREYDENBERG, A.S.;  
KHOROSHAVIN, L.B.; CHUBUKOV, M.F.; SHVARTSMAN, I.Sh.;  
SHCHETNIKOVA, I.L.

Institutes and enterprises. Ogneupory 27 no.11:499-501  
'62. (MIRA 15:11)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Strelov). 2. Ural'skiy  
politekhnicheskii institut im. S.M. Kirova (for Mamykin).  
(Refractory materials---Research)

IGNATOVA, T.S.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; CHUKREYEVA, Ye.I.

Increasing the durability of ladle brick. Ogneupory 28 no.8:  
355-360 '63. (MIRA 16:9)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov.

IGNATOVA, T.S.; FLYAGIN, V.G.; POPOV, A.D.; CHUKREYEVA, Ye.I.; DIKSHTEYN, Ye.I.;  
NAZAROV, K.S.; MAKARYCHEV, A.R.

Manufacture and testing of highly resistant ladle firebrick. Ogneupory  
29 no.11:489-495 '64. (MIRA 18:1)

1. Vostochnyy institut ogneuporov (for Ignatova, Flyagin, Popov,  
Chukrejeva). 2. Magnitogorskiy metallurgicheskiy kombinat (for Dikshteyn,  
Nazarov, Makarychev).

PYATININ, F.; IGNATOVA, V., starshiy master.

Construction projects of Magnitogorsk. Prof. -tekh.obr. 11 no.2:19-21 '54.  
(MLRA 7:6)

1. Direktor shkoly FZO No.4 stroiteley (Magnitogorsk) (for Pyatinin).  
(Magnitogorsk--Technical education) (Technical education--Magnitogorsk)



IGNATOVA, V.A., ordinator

Ectopy of the bladder operated on according to Mikhel'son's method.  
Zdrav. Tadzh. 7 no. 3:50-51 My-Je '60. (MIRA 14:4)

1. Iz urologicheskogo otdeleniya Stalinabadskey Gorodskoy  
klinicheskoy bol'nitsy, glavnyy vrach - Kh.V. Vakhidov, nauchnyy  
rukovoditel' - V.N. Dunchik).  
(BLADDER--DISPLACEMENT)

BORISOV, B.I.; IGNATOVA, V.A.; KABANOV, N.P.; TERMAN, V.B.; SHUMILINA, V.I.;  
NAZAROVA, N.A.; OKAL'NIK, G.N.; POPOV, M.I.

Improving the quality of the surface of sheet glass by electric  
heating of the air in the chamber under the vertical drawing  
machinery. Stek. i ker. 19 no.2:11-14 F '62. (MIRA 15:3)  
(Glass furnaces)

ACC NR: AP7000333

SOURCE CODE: UR/0413/66/000/022/0084/0084

INVENTOR: Artamonova, N. V.; Ignatova, V. A.

ORG: none

TITLE: Siliceous foam glass [announced by the State Scientific Institute for Glass Research (Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut stekla)]  
Class 32, No. 188636

SOURCE: Izobreteniya, promyshlennyye obraztsy, tovarnyye znaki, no. 22, 1966, 84

TOPIC TAGS: glass property, ~~foam glass~~ *foamed glass*

ABSTRACT: In order to prepare siliceous  $\text{SiO}_2$ ,  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ ,  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and SiC at a low volumetric weight of 0.25—0.35 g/cm<sup>3</sup>, the composition is set as follows (wt %): 80—85  $\text{SiO}_2$ , 10-17  $\text{B}_2\text{O}_3$ , 3—5  $\text{Sb}_2\text{O}_3$ , 2—4  $\text{TiO}_2$ , and 1—2 SiC in excess of 100%. [Translation] [KP]

SUB CODE: 11/SUBM DATE: 29Dec64/

Card 1/1

UDC: 666.189.3

BELOSHAPKO, P.A., prof. [deceased]; MARTINSHIN, M.Ya.; DYUZHINOVA, V.M.;  
IGNATOVA, V.D.; POTSELUYEVA, S.I.; TOLSTOVA, M.I.

Features of the course and management of labor in breech  
presentation. Akush.i gin. 36 no.5:28-34 S-O '60.

(MIRA 13:11)

1. Iz Instituta akusherstva i ginekologii (dir. - chlen-korres-  
pondent AMN SSSR prof. P.A. Beloshapko [deceased]) AMN SSSR.  
(LABOR (OBSTETRICS))

15-57-2-1426

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Geologiya, 1957, Nr 2,  
p 35 (USSR)

AUTHORS: Khudyakov, G. I., Ignatova, V. F.

TITLE: The Contact of Baku Terrace and the Syrtovyye Deposits  
in the Middle Course Valley of the Ural River (O  
prislonenii bakinskoy terrasy v doline srednego  
techeniya r. Urala k syrtovym otlozheniyam)

PERIODICAL: Nauch. yezhegodnik za 1954 g. Saratovsk, un-t.  
Saratov, 1955, pp 407-408

ABSTRACT: Bibliographic entry

Card 1/1

IGNATOVA, V.F. KHUDYAKOV, G.I.

Quaternary sediments in the middle Ural Valley. Uch.zap. SGU  
74:71-82 '60. (MIRA 15:7)  
(Ural Valley--Geology, Stratigraphic)

L 43089-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EWIA(d)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(z)/EWP(b) Pr-4 MJW/JD/WB/DJ  
ACCESSION NR: AR5005826 S/0081/65/000/001/K017/K017

SOURCE: Ref. zh. Khimiya, Abs. 1K108

AUTHOR: Ramayya, K.S.; Zavel'skiy, V.S.; Ignatova, V.N.

TITLE: Effect of oil on the corrosion wear of bearing alloys

CITED SOURCE: Tr. Tsentr. n.-i. avtomob. i avtomotorn. in-ta, vyp. 60, 1963, 30-42

TOPIC TAGS: bearing alloy, alloy corrosion, alloy wear, corrosion wear, wear determination, corrosive oil, oil additive, bearing lubricant, bearing wear

TRANSLATION: The authors describe the methods and results of tests of bearing alloys on the IPS-NAMI friction device which was specially built for testing wear in aggressive oil media. Tests were carried out on specimens SOG-6-6 and BK-2 alloys in comparison with specimens of babbitt B-83 and lead S-11 in DS-11 oil, either without additives or with the additives SB-3 (6.5%) and DF-1 (3.5%). Tests on the IPS device were found to give an accurate idea of the relative rates of wear of

bearing alloys.// N. Popova

SUB CODE: FP, MM, ENCL: 00

Card 1/1

MAKAROV, B.N.; IGNATOVA, V.P.

Loss of gaseous nitrogen from soil. Pochvovedenie no.4:85-92  
Ap 64. (MIRA 17:10)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.



MAKAROV, B.N.; IGNATOVA, V.P.

Biological activity of some soil types in the Soviet Union (determined by the intensity of CO<sub>2</sub> production). Dokl. AN SSSR 138 no. 2: 437-439 My '61. (MIRA 14:5)

1. Pochvennyy institut im. V.V. Dokuchayeva Akademii nauk SSSR.  
Predstavleno akademikom I.V. Tyuninym.  
(Soils—Microbiology) (Carbon dioxide)

MAKAROV, B.N.; IGNATOVA, V.P.; KHODAKOVA, R.N.

Decomposition of some organic substances in turf-podzolic soils.  
Pochvovedenie no.12:68-73-D '62. (MIRA 16:2)

1. Pochvennyy institut imeni V.V.Dokuchayeva.  
(Podzol) (Humus)

IGNATOVA, Ye., mladshiy nauchnyy sotrudnik

Preparations against ticks on citrus plants. Zashch. rast. ot  
vred. 1 bol. 10 no.7:22-23 '65. (MIRA 18:10)

1. Sochinskaya toksikologicheskaya laboratoriya Vsesoyuznogo  
nauchno-issledovatel'skogo instituta zashchity rasteniy.

TOMASHOV, N.D.; LUNEV, A.F.; IGNATOVA, Z.I.

Studying the protective properties of coatings by the capacitance-  
-resistance method. Trudy Inst.fiz.khim. 8:254-263 '60. (MIRA 14:4)

(Protective coatings--Testing) (Electric testing)

S/081/61/000/022/035/076  
B110/B101

AUTHORS: Mil'vidskiy, M. G., Ignatova, Z. I., Vedeneyeva, M. A.,  
Titov, V. A., Kikut, V. A.

TITLE: Application of urotropine to inhibit corrosion of a steel  
apparatus in ammonium chloride production

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 22, 1961, 261 - 262,  
abstract 22I205 (Sb. "Korroziya i zashchita konstrukts.  
metallich. materialov". M., Mashgiz, 1961, 245 - 253)

TEXT: The use of 1X1849T (1Kh18N9T), 417 (Kh17), and 1X13 (1Kh13) steels  
in  $\text{NH}_4\text{Cl} + \text{Na}_2\text{SO}_4$  solution as satisfactory corrosion-resistant construction  
materials for apparatus was shown. The corrosion rate (CR) of the examined  
steels was found to be reduced to ~40% by urotropine additions  $\leq 1\%$ . CR  
was increased by urotropine additions of 0.05%. It is suggested that  
urotropine be used as mixed (cathodic - anodic) corrosion inhibitor under  
the working conditions of an evaporator. [Abstracter's note: Complete  
translation. ]

Card 1/1

IGNATOVICH,--A.--

Eclipses, Solar

Bees and the solar eclipse. Pchelovedstvo 29 no. 5, 1952.

9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, August 195<sup>2</sup>~~3~~, Uncl.

BUDOVY, G.T.; MARTINKOV, I.P.; SHKOL'NIKOV, B.Ya.; GRIGOR'YEV, Ye.A.;  
SOLOMIN, V.V.; REZNIK, A.I.; IGNATOVICH, A.A.; OZORNOV, A.K.;  
GILINSKOY, E.B.; ZHIRNOV, V.Ye.; NEMENSKIY, M.I.; VOLKOV, N.I.,  
red.; VOSKANYAN, G.G., red.; KASIMOVSKIY, Ye.V., red.; FOMIN,  
A.Ya., red.; LISOV, V.Ye., red.; PONOMAREVA, A.A., tekhn. red.

[The district worker's manual; reference and methodological aid  
for economic and cultural planning in an administrative dis-  
trict] Spravochnik raionnogo rabotnika; spravochno-metodiche-  
skoe posobie po planirovaniu khoziaistvennogo i kul'turnogo  
stroitel'stva v administrativnom raione. Moskva, Ekonomizdat,  
1962. 439 p. (MIRA 15:7)

(Russia--Economic policy--Handbooks, manuals, etc.)

IGNATOVICH, A.F. (Sevastopol')

Unusual weather in Sevastopol. Priroda 50 no.12:122 D '61.  
(MIRA 14:12)  
(Sevastopol--Winter)



CHERNYSHEV, M.P.; ROZHKOV, L.P.; SHUL'GINA, Ye.F.; IGNATOVICH, A.F.;  
LABUNSKAYA, L.S.; FOMINA, T.V.; CHERNYAKOVA, A.P.; SHPAKOVA,  
L.N.; TARASOVA, M.K.; ANFILATOVA, A.I.; SLAVIN, L.B.;  
BARYSHEVSKAYA, G.I.; DERIGLAZOVA, N.V.; MATUSHEVSKIY, G.V.;  
AL'TMAN, E.N.; KROPACHEV, L.N.; CHEREDILOV, B.F.; POTAPOV,  
A.T.; DUDCHIK, M.K.; REGENTOVSKIY, V.S.; YERMAKOVA, L.F.;  
SEменова, Ye.A.; KULIKOVSKIY, I.I.; KIRYUKHIN, V.G.; AKSENOV,  
A.A., red.; NEDOSHIVINA, T.G., red.; SERGEYEV, A.N., tekhn.  
red.; BRAYNINA, M.I., tekhn. red.

[Hydrometeorological handbook of the Sea of Azov] Gidrometeoro-  
logicheskii spravochnik Azovskogo moria. Pod red. A.A.Aksenova.  
Leningrad, Gidrometeoizdat, 1962. 855 p. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Gidrometeorologicheskaya observatoriya Chernogo i Azovskogo  
morey.

(Azov, Sea of—Hydrometeorology)

DOMBROVSKIY, Nikolay Feodos'yevich; DOMBROVSKIY, N.O., professor, retired;  
IGNATOVICH, A.M., kandidat tekhnicheskikh nauk, redaktor; IGNATOVICH,  
B.I., tekhnicheskii redaktor

[Hoisting machinery] Gruzopod'emnye mashiny. Moskva, Gos. nauchno-  
techn.izd-vo mashinostroit. lit-ry, 1957. 375 p. (MIRA 10:10)  
(Hoisting machinery)

VEKSLER, V.M.; IGNATOVICH, A.M., prof.; MUKHA, T.I.; KUROVA,  
A.V., red.

[Loading and unloading, hoisting and conveying machinery]  
Pogruzochno-razgruzochnye i pod'emno-transportnye mashiny.  
Moskva, VZIIIT. Pt.2. 1964. 137 p. (MIRA 18:5)

LOPUKHOV, N.P., doktor tekhn.nauk, prof.; IGNATOVICH, A.M., kand.tekhn.  
nauk, dotsent

"Machine parts" by V.N. Bokov. Reviewed by N.P. Lopukhov, A.M.  
Ignatovich. Vest.mash. 41 no,11:90 N '61. (MIRA 14:11)  
(Machinery—Design and construction)  
(Bokov, V.N.)

ASHEKO, S.M.; VEKSLER, V.M.; KLAUZ, P.L.; SOKOLOV, K.A.; IGNATOVICH, A.M., prof., retsenzent; SMIRNOV, V.S., kand. tekhn. nauk, retsenzent; KRIVICH, P.S., inzh., retsenzent; ABRACAM, S.R., inzh., red.; VOROTNIKOVA, L.F., tekhn. red.

[Operation of road, construction, and loading and unloading machines] Ekspluatatsiia putevykh, stroitel'nykh i pogruzochno-razgruzochnykh mashin. [By] S.M.Asheko.i dr. Moskva, Transzheldorizdat, 1963. 302 p. (MIRA 16:10)  
(Construction equipment)

IGNATYUS, A. P. (ALEXANDER) SMITH, I.K., prof., doktor  
med., nauk, re

[New type crawler belts; a textbook for students specializing in construction and transportation machinery] Gusenichnye lentyy novogo tipa; uchebnoe posobie dlia studentov spetsial'nosti SM. Moskva, Vses. zaochnyi in-t inzhenerov zhel-dor. transp., 1963. 113 p. (MIRA 18:6)

IGNATOVICH, A. V.

"The Content of Glutathione, Catalase, and Ascorbic Acid of the Blood of Cancer Patients," by A. V. Ignatovich, Sb. Tr. Kurskogo Med. In-ta, Vol 2 (10), 1955, pp 39-40, (from Referativnyy Zhurnal -- Khimiya, Biologicheskaya Khimiya, No 20, 25 Oct 56, pp 94-95, Abstract No 19550)

"Studies were conducted on the blood of healthy donors and 23 cancer patients for catalase, ascorbic acid, and glutathione content. In the blood of the donors the quantity of total glutathione averaged 46.1 mg %, reduced glutathione 40.4 mg %, and oxidized glutathione 5.8 mg % (sic). The activity of catalase averaged 12.9 (in mg of peroxide), and ascorbic acid content was 0.42 mg %.

"The figures for the blood of cancer patients were: total glutathione 38 mg %, reduced glutathione 27 mg %, oxidized glutathione 11 mg %, ascorbic acid 0.24 mg %, and the activity of catalase was 7.11.

"The author attributes the changes in the content of glutathione, catalase, and ascorbic acid in the blood of cancer patients to the total decrease of oxidative processes or to the decrease of the synthesis of these substances during cancer sickness."

Sum 1274

IGNATOVICH, A.V.

USSR/General Problems of Pathology - Immunity.

T-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 3, 1958, 12506

Author : Ignatovich, A.V., Korotkova, N.P.

Inst : Not given

Title : The Effect of Glucose and Certain Vitamins on Antibody Formation in Rabbits Immunized With the Sax-Witebsky Antigen.

Orig Pub : Sb. tr. Kurskiy med. in-t, 1956, vyp. 11, 440-441

Abstract : Rabbits were immunized 6 times with Sax-Witebsky antigen. The control animals began to develop antibodies after 3-4 immunizations. Development of antibodies stopped 1-2 weeks after the end of immunization. In rabbits that received 10 g of glucose daily the antibodies developed after 2 immunizations and disappeared after 3 weeks. Glucose in combination with vitamins B<sub>1</sub>, B<sub>2</sub>, C and

Card 1/2

Card 2/2



IGNATOVICH, A.V., dotsent; KOROTKOVA, N.P., assistant

Influence of magnesium, iron, copper, and cobalt on the formation  
of antibodies, total protein, and hemoglobin in immunized rabbits.  
Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.13:189-191 '58.

(MIRA 14:3)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (sav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo)  
Kurskogo gosudarstvennogo meditsinskogo instituta.

(MINERALS IN THE BODY)  
(BLOOD PROTEINS)

(ANTIGENS AND ANTIBODIES)  
(HEMOGLOBIN)

KOROTKOVA, N.P., assistant; IGNATOVICH, A.V., dotsent

Effect of some indispensable amino acids on the synthesis of antibodies and regeneration of blood proteins in blood losses.  
Report No.1: Effect of methionine on the synthesis of antibodies and blood proteins in therapeutic bloodletting. Sbor. trud. Kursk. gos. med. inst. no.16:178-180 '62. (MIRA 17:9)

1. Iz kafedry biologicheskoy khimii (zav. - prof. M.I. Ravich-Shcherbo) Kurskogo meditsinskogo instituta.

1. IGNATOVICH, B. I., MARGARITOVA, G. F., MINKIN, S. YU., RUBIN, I. L.
2. USSR (600)
4. Sciatic Nerve
7. Data on the pathogenesis of experimental trophic ulcer of the extremities. Vop. neirokhir. 16 no. 5, '52.
9. Monthly List of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, January 1953. Unclassified.

MOXRIYEVICH, G., kand.sel'skikhozyaystvennykh nauk; IGNATOVICH, G., kand.  
sel'skokhozyaystvennykh nauk

"Glass" fertilizers. Nauka i zhizn' 27 no.5:77-78 My '60.  
(MIRA 13:6)

1. Azovo-Chernomorskiy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut,  
Rostovskaya oblast'.  
(Fertilizers and manures)

R4/R3 IGNA TOVICH, G. M.

IGNATOVICH (G. M.) *Typhula trifolii* Rostrop—[Hapaxer spacenon Korotko.  
(*Typhula trifolii* Rostrop—a Red Clover parasite.)—Докл. Академии Наук  
СССР, 1951, 4, pp. 37-42,  
2 figs, 1951.

In studies at the Pskov Flax Experiment Station, U.S.S.R., from 1948 to 1950 *Typhula trifolii* (R.A.M., 7, p. 450) was found to be one of the reasons for clover failure in the fields of the district. Infection occurs during the sowing year and the harmful activity of the fungus increases in winter and in the colder stages, maximum failure of the plants being in the third year, mainly on low-lying, damper, and more acid soils. In spots where there has been a clover failure the formation of sclerotia occurs and they appear on the soil surface. The basidial stage develops for the most part at the end of the summer and in the autumn, although occasional instances are noticed during the whole growth period. The mycelium, appearing as very fine, white threads, can be seen on the surface of the soil near the collar of first and second year plants. Artificial infection with mycelium and basidiospore suspensions induces the formation of necrotic spots after nine to 11 days and the plant is killed after three months. Acidified potato, rice, and baked potato agars were favourable artificial media for the development of the mycelium.

Deep autumn ploughing and reploughing of the fields, drainage, field sanitation, lime application, and seed treatment with NITIF-2 (gramman) (ibid., 30, p. 563) are recommended as preliminary measures for the control of *T. trifolii*.

IGNATOVICH, G. M.

"The Biology of Typhula Trifolli Rostr— Causative Agents of Little-Known Diseases of Red Clover, and Basic Agrotechnical Methods for Controlling Them." Card Agr Sci, All-Union Sci-Res Inst of Flax, 1953. (RZhBiol, No 7, Dec 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (12)  
SO: Sum. No. 556, 24 Jun 55

P

COUNTRY : USSR  
 CATEGORY : GENERAL & SPEC. ZOOLOGY, INSECTS • Harmful Insects  
 and Mites.  
 REF. JOUR.: Izv. Zool.-Biologiya, No. 2, 1959, No. 7070  
 Author : Ignatovich, G.M.; Mokriyevich, G.L.  
 INST. : Azovo-Chernomorsk Agric. Inst.  
 TITLE : The Frit-Fly, A Dangerous Pest of Corn in  
 Rostovskaya Oblast.  
 ORIG. PUB.: Sb. nauchno-issled. rabot Azovo-Chernomorsk.  
 s.-kh. in-t, 1957, 15, 249-250  
 ABSTRACT : In 1957 the corn was affected by European  
 frit-fly on a vast scale (up to 30% of the  
 plants were affected.) Due to its rapid  
 growth the corn loss did not exceed 5%.  
 Larvae damage to the vegetative cone causes  
 retardation of growth and deformation of the  
 plant. Among the types of damage to corn  
 especially common is lopsided loop-shaped  
 leaf distribution. -- A.P. Adrianov

CARD : 1/1

IGNATOVICH, G.M., kand.sel'skokhoz.nauk; MOKRIYEVICH, G.L., kand.sel'skokhoz.  
nauk

Zinc increases the disease resistance and yield of corn. Zashch.  
rast.ot vred.i bol. 7 no.4:35-36 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Donskoy sel'skokhozyaystvennyy institut, st. Persianovka,  
Rostovskoy obl.  
(Rostov Province—Corn (Maize)—Disease and pest resistance)  
(Plants, Effect of zinc on)



IGNATOVICH, I. I.

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

807/5583

17

Podkletnov, Ye. N., Stalin Prize Winner, ed.

Emal' i protsessy emalirovaniya (Enamels and Enameling Processes) Moscow, Mashgiz, 1961. 113 p. 4,000 copies printed.

Sponsoring Agency: Gosudarstvennyy nauchno-tekhnicheskii komitet Soveta Ministrov UkrSSR. Institut tekhnicheskoy informatsii.

Ed.: N. P. Onishchenko; Tech. Ed.: M. S. Gornostaypol'skaya; Chief Ed.: Mashgiz (Southern Dept.): V.K. Serdyuk, Engineer.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for engineering and technical personnel concerned with the research, production, and uses of enamel.

COVERAGE: This collection of articles on enamels and enameling processes is based on material presented at the first Ukraine-wide conference on the production of enamel and enameled equipment, organized by the State Scientific Technical Committee of the Ukrainian SSR, the Kiev Sovnarkhos, Chemical

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SON/5583

# Enamels and Enameling Processes

Society imeni Mendelayer, Scientific Technical Society of the Machine-Building Industry, and other sovmarkhozes, scientific research institutes, and planning organizations. [The name, place, and date of the conference are not given.] The following are discussed: old and new types of enamels, their composition, properties, uses, and methods of production; the production of enameled equipment (chemical apparatus, pipes, cisterns, etc.), and their use in the coal, chemical, food, and other industries; latest advances in the mechanization of enameling processes and techniques; the effect of underlying surfaces on the quality of enamel coatings; and methods of modifying the properties of enamel coatings, e.g., increasing their chemical stability. American and Chinese practices and production are also briefly discussed. No personalities are mentioned. There are 32 references: 22 Soviet, 7 English, and 3 German.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS:

Tamel', V. M. Development of the Enamel Industry in the Ukrainian SSR	3
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Enamels and Enameling Processes

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9

Ignatovich, I. I. Use of Enamel Coatings in Various Industries 80

Azarov, K. P., S. B. Grechanova, N. A. Kir'yanova, and  
Ye. M. Chistova. Studies in the Field of Aluminum Enameling 88

Azarov, K. P., and S. I. Goncharov. Mechanization of Enameling Processes 97

Savchenko, V. I. (Deceased). Centralized Production of Vitreous Enamels 103

Antonova, Ye. A. Production of Enamelled Articles in the Chinese Peoples'  
Republic 106

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AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

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10-6-61

LIVSHITS, M.N.; IGNATOVICH, I.I.; GUZMAN, M.A., red.

[New technology for preparing mixing materials and vitreous enamels] Novaia tekhnologiya izgotovleniia shikhtovykh materialov i stellovidnykh emalei. Moskva, Stroiizdat, 1964. 23 p. (MIRA 17:9)

MALOV, R.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; IGNATOVICH, I.V., inzh.; GARGALA, F.V.,  
inzh.

Testing neutralizers for exhaust gases. Gor. zhur. no.8:  
71-72 Ag '64. (MIRA 17:10)

MALOV, R.V., kand. tekhn. nauk; GARGALA, R.V., inzh.; IGNATOVICH, I.V.;  
SOLOPIY, I.S., inzh.

Developing and testing exhaust gas neutralizers for diesel-electric  
powered trucks. Gor. zhur. no. 12:70-42 D '65. (MIRA 18:12)

1. Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i konstruktorskiy  
institut toplivnoy apparatury avtotraktornykh i statsionarnykh  
dvigateley (for Malov, Gargala, Ignatovich). 2. Gosudarstven-  
nyy proyektno-konstruktorskiy i eksperimental'nyy institut  
ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya (for Solopiy).

IGNATOVICH, K.

Vvozdushnyi transport SSSR. [Aero-transport of the USSR]. (Transport i Khoz-vo, 1928, no. 2, p. 7-11).

DLC: HE7.T68

SO: Soviet Transportation and Communications, A Bibliography, Library of Congress Reference Department, Washington, 1952, Unclassified.

IGNATOWICZ, H.

Full Abstracts

X.15; Jan. 1954

By-Products of Carbonisation +  
Gasification

3

Sub - 2

(2)

233. TREATMENT OF TAR FROM COAL AND BROWN COAL. Ignatowicz, H.  
and Zielinski, H. (Prógł. gorn. (Min. Rev.), July 1953, vol. 9, 234-240).  
The relation between the chemical characteristics of tar and the method of  
extraction and type of coal is discussed. The chief methods of treatment  
are described. Limiting conditions are given for the treatment of tar by  
distillation. (L).

6-15-54  
JPP



PERIODIC TABLE OF ELEMENTS																									
GROUPS AND PERIODS													PERIODS AND GROUPS												
<p><b>IGNATOVICH, M. I.</b></p> <p><b>Production of artificial cryolite for electric smelting of aluminum.</b> V. B. Tishchenko, M. I. Ignatovich and K. G. Kruglyakova. <i>Trans. State Inst. Applied Chem.</i> (U. S. S. R.) 1932, No. 16, 70 M).—A yield of 96.1% of cryolite was obtained when 7 kg. of China NaF, powdered cryolite in a ball mill and mixed with 2 parts by wt. of <math>H_2O</math>, was poured after mech. stirring for 6 hrs. at 95-100° into 3% excess of 25% <math>Al_2(SO_4)_3</math>, obtained from pure <math>Al(OH)_3</math> and 1% <math>H_2SO_4</math> at 100-10°. The product, m. 937°, and after igniting 6 hrs., with 9% loss in wt., m. 937°. Chas. Blanc</p>																									
<p>ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>																									

PAVLOVSKIY, V.; OSTAPENKO, K.; MENDELEVICH, M.M.; BATANOV, Yu.P.; ANTONETS,  
G.I.; ONIPENKO, N.I.; GORCHAK, G.K.; ANDRIYASH, L.T.; AMELIN, I.;  
IGNATOVICH, N.; CHIZHOV, A.; DALMATOV, M.K.; SIKORSKIY, A.N.; KOVA-  
LENKO, Ya.R.

Information and brief news. Veterinariia 40 no.9:83-93 S '63.  
(MIRA 17:1)

1 GNATOVICH, N. I.

Reorganization of the Zerin beghand. I. N. A. Olov  
and N. I. Ignatovich. *Chem. Zvezda* 3, 270-  
22(1952).--The procedure is described in detail, with the  
method of calc. the oil yield and analyses of the original  
material and the products. A. A. Buchting

ASAC 51.4 DETAILSPERIAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

22

CA IGNAPOVICH, N.I.

Processes and properties of

Borman shale as a tentative source for the production of liquid fuel. N. A. Orlov and N. I. Ignatovich. *Khim. Tverdogo Topliva* 6, 401-7 (1961).--Analyses are given of

Borman shale from the Dmitrievskii deposit and of products obtained by low-temp. carbonization, cracking and hydrogenation. A. A. Borshlinsk

Common elements

Metals

ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

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010 010 010 010	010 010 010 010	010 010 010 010	010 010 010 010

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IGNATOVICH, N. K.  
CA

Regularities in the distribution and formation of under-  
ground waters. N. K. Ignatovich. *Geogr. iud. iud.*  
U.S.S. 43, 125 (1944).—A "hydrodynamic"  
classification of underground waters is proposed, correlat-  
ing the circulation and drainage of the waters with their  
chem. type and degree of mineralization. B. A.

ASH-SLA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

SECTION	SUBSECTION	CLASSIFICATION	NOTES
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98	98	98	
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100	100	100	

Dr. RS. IGNATOVICH, N.K.

21-11-58 *Geochemistry*

**Hydrogeological conditions of formation and preservation of oil deposits.** N. M. Ignatovich (Compt. rend. Acad. Sci. U.R.S.S., 1945, 68, 197-199).—The hydrogeological conditions for the formation and preservation of oil deposits are discussed with special reference to conditions in the Apsheron peninsula. For oil preservation it is essential that the oil be hydrogeologically isolated to prevent dispersion through circulation of underground  $H_2O$ , weathering processes, bacteriological activity, etc.

C. R. H.



1. AL'TOVSKIY, M. Ye.; IGNATOVICH, N. K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Geology and Geography
7. Mineral Waters, A. M. Ovehinnikov. (Moscow-Leningrad State Geological Press, 1947).  
Reviewed by M. Ye. Al'tovskiy and N. K. Ignatovich, Sov. Kniga, No. 6, 1948.
9. ~~Report~~ Report U-3081, 16 Jan. 1953, Unclassified.



1. IGNATOVICH, N.K.
2. USSR (600)
4. Russian Platform - Mineral Waters
7. Mineral waters of the Paleozoic of the central and northern parts of the Russian Platform, their resources, origin, and estimate. (abstract)  
Izv. Glav. upr. geol. upr. fon. no.2, 1947
9. Monthly list of Russian Accessions, Library of Congress, March 1953, Unclassified

VAN'KO, L.V.; STUNZHA, G.S.; NIKIFOROV, A.F.; IGNATOVICH, N.V.

Morphological and cytophysiological changes in the cells of the  
deafferented lung. Arkh. anat., gist. i embr. 48 no.2:30-35  
F '65. (MIRA 18:8)

1. Laboratorii eksperimental'noy tsitologii (zav. - starshiy  
nauchnyy sotrudnik A.F.Nikiforov) otdela eksperimental'noy biologii  
i patologii Instituta tsitologii i genetiki Sibirskogo otdeleniya  
AN SSSR.

IGNATOVICH, S. I., Pharmacist

Iodine

Ten per cent tincture of iodine. Apt. delo no. 4, 1952

Monthly List of Russian Accessions. Library of Congress. November 1952. UNCLASSIFIED

5(3,4)

AUTHORS:

Kazitsyna, L. A., Polstyanko, L. L., SOV/20-125-4-32/74  
Kupletskaya, N. B., Ignatovich, T. N., Terent'yev, A.P.,  
Corresponding Member ~~AS~~ USSR

TITLE:

Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the Alkylamines  
of o-Oxycarbonyl Compounds (Issledovaniye spektrov  
pogloshcheniya alkiliminov o-oksikarbonil'nykh soyedineniy)

PERIODICAL:

Doklady Akademii nauk SSSR, 1959, Vol 125, Nr 4, pp 807-810  
(USSR)

ABSTRACT:

For the purpose of determining the type of bond between metal and the donor atoms in the inner-complex compounds the comparison of the spectra of the initial addenda and the formed inner-complex compounds is used. The maintenance of the spectral character of the addendum in an inner-complex compound gives evidence of a formation of an "ionic" bond: a decisive change of the type of spectrum in the produced complex, however points out to the formation of a covalent bond between metal and donor atoms (Ref 1). In the former case it is possible to determine the strength of the forming bond (Ref 2) by the degree of shift of the bands of the inner-complex compound. The authors investigated the spectra of inner-complex compounds of addenda

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Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the Alkylamines of o-Oxycarbonyl Compounds SOV/20-125-4-32/74

as acetyl acetone, salicylaldehyde, o-oxyacetophenone,  $\beta$ -oxynaphthaldehyde and their alkylamines (Ref 3). All mentioned compounds form hydrogen bonds of different type and strength. In order to determine the initially mentioned changes in the spectrum which are due to the formation of a hydrogen bond, the electron spectra were investigated in different solvents. It was found that in addenda containing only hydrogen as donor atoms the hydrogen bond does not cause a remarkable variation of the spectrum character: only some main bands are shifted in the direction of the long waves. However, in addenda as alkylamines of salicylaldehyde and o-oxyacetophenone a new bond appears within the range of  $25000\text{ cm}^{-1}$ . Its occurrence and intensity are determined by the used solvents. In inert solvents (isooctane, carbon tetrachloride) the spectra of alkylamines are similar to those of oxygen compounds not only with respect to their character but also with respect to the position of the absorption bands. In this case the hydrogen bond appears also as a shift of the main bands by  $1500\text{-}2000\text{ cm}^{-1}$  in the red direction (Table 1). There is a great difference

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Investigation of the Absorption Spectra of the  
Alkylamines of o-Oxycarbonyl Compounds

SOV/20-125-4-32/74

between the spectra of the two last mentioned alkylamines in polar solvents and those in inert solvents, and thus there is also a considerable difference between them and the spectra of oxygen compounds. The above investigation shows that a direct comparison of the spectra of such addenda as alkylamines of salicylaldehyde and o-oxyacetophenone with the spectra of the inner-complex compounds produced from them is permissible if spectra in polar solvents are concerned. As the inner-complex compounds of these two substances are as a rule not soluble in inert solvents and as it is necessary to take their spectra in chloroform and alcohol for the purpose of determining the form of bond it is advisable to make use of the comparison between alkylamines and spectra in not polar substances. In the case of "ionic" compounds it is of advantage to determine in not polar solvents the relative strength as a function of the spectrum of the methyl ester of the addendum concerned, i. e. as a function of such a spectrum that is not changed under the action of inner- or intramolecular interactions. There are 3 figures, 2 tables, and 5 references, 1(2) of which are Soviet.

Card 3/4

L 23593-65 ENT(m)/EPF(c)/EWP(j)/T PG-4/Pr-4 RM

ACCESSION NR: AP5003840

5/0190/65/007/001/0180/0180

AUTHOR: Adadurov, G. A.; Barkalov, I. V.; Gol'danskiy, V. I.; Dremine, A. N.; Ignatovich, T. N.; Mikhaylov, A. M.; Tal'roze, V. L.; Yampol'skiy, P. A.

TITLE: The phenomenon of polymerization in a shock wave

SOURCE: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 7, no. 1, 1965, 180

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization, shock wave, methacrylamide, trioxane, explosion, polyoxymethylene

ABSTRACT: A study has shown that a monomer in the condensed state can be made to polymerize by passing a shock wave through it. Powdered methacrylamide and trioxane were pelletized and subjected to the action of a shock wave with a wave front pressure of  $1.5-3 \times 10^4$  atm abs produced by the explosion of trotyl-hexogen. The temperature in the pellet-containing capsule immediately after the explosion did not exceed 50C and dropped to room temperature in a few minutes. Methacrylamide formed a polymer decomposing at about 270C with a

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L 23593-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5003840

yield of 5% on the monomer. In trioxane the polymer yield was 3%;  
the polymer behaves similarly to polyoxymethylene. Studies of poly-  
merization in a shock wave are planned for other monomers. [SM]

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jun64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: GC, ME

NO REF SOV: 001

OTHER: 000

ATD PRESS: 3171

Card 2/2



L 17629-66 EWT(m)/EWP(j)/T/EWP(k) RM

ACC NR: AP6001732

SOURCE CODE: UR/0020/65/165/004/0851/0854

AUTHORS: Adadurov, G. A.; Barkalov, I. M.; Dremine, A. N.; Ignatovich, T. N.;  
Mikhaylov, A. N.; Tal'rose, V. L.; Yampol'skiy, P. A.; Gol'danskiy, V. I.  
 (Corresponding member AN SSSR)

ORG: Institute for Chemical Physics, Academy of Sciences, SSSR (Institute  
khimicheskoy fiziki Akademii nauk SSSR)

TITLE: Polymerization of condensed monomers in shock waves

SOURCE: AN SSSR. Doklady, v. 165, no. 4, 1965, 851-854

TOPIC TAGS: polymerization,  
 wave, monomer

shock

ABSTRACT: The shock wave polymerization of condensed monomers (trioxane, acrylamide, potassium acrylate, methacrylamide, toluene, salicylic aldehyde, stilbene, and diphenylbutadiene) was studied. The experimental technique followed that described by G. A. Adadurov i dr. (Vysokomolek. soyed., 7 No. 1, 180, 1965). The experimental results are tabulated. It is concluded that observed polymer-

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UDC: 541.64; 678.744; 534.222.1

L 17629-66

ACC NR: AP6001732

ization occurs directly in the shock wave and is not due to secondary effects.  
Orig. art. has: 1 table.

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 01Jun65/ ORIG REF: 008/ OTH REF: 005

*FW*  
Card 2/2

IGNATOVICH, V.A.

IGNATOVICH, V.A. --

" 'Kimays' ( A Special Kind of Tar ) and Pyro-Resins From Green Grass." Cand Chem Sci, Inst Chemical Sci, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, 14 Oct 54. (KP, 3 Oct 54)

Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertation Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (10)

SO: Sum. No. 481, 5 May 55

IGNATOVICH, V.F.

Survival of *Rickettsia burneti* on various objects; author's  
abstract. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid. i immun. 30 no.5:125-126  
My '59. (MIRA 12:9)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei  
AMN SSSR.

(COXIELLA BURNETII,  
survival on various objects (Rus))

IGNATOVICH, V.F.

Comparative survival of *Rickettsia prowazekii*, *nooseri* and *burneti*  
under vacuum preservation. Zhur.mikrobiol.epid.i immun. 30 no.7:  
122-123 J1 '59. (MIRA 12:11)

1. Iz Instituta epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN  
SSSR.

(RICKETTSIA)

SOV/16-59-9-24/47

17(2)

AUTHOR: Ignatovich, V.F.

TITLE: The Pattern for the Dying Out of Rickettsia Burnetii in Liquid Media

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1959, <sup>30</sup>Nr 9, pp 111-117 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: Researchers such as R.I. Zubkova, S.M. Kulagin and V.A. Silich have demonstrated that Rickettsia burnetii can exist for a very long time when stored in liquid media; this distinguished them from other species of Rickettsia. Ignatovich undertook to study some of the factors which affect the viability of R. burnetii in liquid media. The media used were skimmed milk, phosphate-buffer solutions, phosphate-glycerine medium, tap water and distilled water. A quantitative estimate of the death of R. burnetii was made and expressed in infectious doses for chick embryos. One of the decisive factors which affect the dying out of R. burnetii is temperature. Low temperatures (4-6°C) favored the preservation of the bacteria, higher temperatures (15-36°C) speeded up their death. The most favorable pH value was slightly alkali (pH = 8.0); a slightly acid reaction (pH between 5.0 and 7.0) had a detrimental

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SOV/16-59-9-24/47

The Pattern for the Dying Out of Rickettsia Burnetii in Liquid Media

effect on the bacteria's survival. Protein had a protective role for the R. burnetii at all the temperatures tested. There are 3 tables and 14 references, 5 of which are Soviet, 2 French, 3 English, 2 Rumanian, 1 German and 1 Polish.

ASSOCIATION; Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei, AMN, SSSR  
(Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: December 29, 1958

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17(2)

SOV/16-60-2-15/35

AUTHOR: Ignatovich, V.F.

TITLE: The Method of Titrating Rickettsia of the <sup>6</sup>Typhus and <sup>6</sup>Q-fever Group on Chick Embryos

PERIODICAL: Zhurnal mikrobiologii, epidemiologii i immunobiologii, 1960, Nr 2, pp 74 - 77 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author describes his method for the quantitative determination of Rickettsia prowazekii or R. burneti in chick embryo cultures. The Rickettsia were titrated onto 4 - 7 day old chick embryos. A 10-fold dilution of the substrate was prepared and injected into the yoke sac of the embryos. Embryos injected with R. prowazekii or R. mooseri were incubated at 35 - 36°C, those with R. burneti at 37°C. First ovoscopy was performed on the 4th day, when dead embryos were rejected. On the 11 - 14th day, surviving embryos were examined under the microscope for the presence of Rickettsia. If the result was negative the embryo was subjected to 1-2 sub-passages on fresh embryos, these embryos being observed also for 11 - 14 days. Infecting doses of 10<sup>-4</sup> to 10<sup>-5</sup> generally killed the embryos, whereas in dilutions greater than this they generally survived. In dilutions of 10<sup>-4</sup> to 10<sup>-5</sup> Rickettsia were

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SOV/16-60-2-15/35

The Method of Titrating Rickettsia of the Typhus and Q-fever Group on Chick Embryos

observed on the 8 - 14 th day, in dilutions of  $10^{-6}$  to  $10^{-7}$  they were observed on the 11 - 14th day after infection. Differences were noted in culturing the three different species. The maximum rate of isolation of *R. burneti* was found in dilutions up to  $10^{-8}$ , of *R. prowazekii* and *R. mooseri* - in dilutions up to  $10^{-7}$ . The experiments demonstrated the usefulness of the method of titration on chick embryos as a means for the quantitative determination of Rickettsia in various substrates. There are: 2 tables and 9 references, 3 of which are Soviet and 6 English.

ASSOCIATION: Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii imeni Gamalei AMN SSSR (Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology imeni Gamaleya of the AMN, USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 19, 1959

Card 2/2

IGNATOVICH, V. F.

Cand Med Sci - (diss) "Study of the principles of survival of rickettsia in the external medium with the use of the quantitative method." Moscow, 1961. 20 pp; (Academy of Medical Sciences USSR); 250 copies; price not given; (KL, 7-61 sup, 259)

KOKORIN, I.N.; IGNATOVICH, V.F.

Multiplication of Rickettsia in isolated mesothelial cells;  
preliminary report. Vop.virus. 6 no.2:232-234 Mr-Apr '61.  
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Otdel sypnogo tifa i drugikh rikketsiozov AMN SSSR, Moskva.  
(RICKETTSIA)

ACC NR: AP602189

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0358/66/035/003/0299/0304

AUTHOR: Grokhovskaya, I. M.; Ignatovich, V. F.; Sidorov, V. Ye.

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, im. N. F. Gamalei, AMN SSSR  
(Institut epidemiologii i mikrobiologii AMN SSSR)

TITLE: Susceptibility of Ixoides ticks to Rickettsia prowazeki

SOURCE: Meditsinskaya parazitologiya i parazitarnyye bolezni, v. 35, no. 3, 1966,  
299-304

TOPIC TAGS: human disease, animal disease, disease vector, rickettsia, ticks,  
Rickettsia prowazeki, experimental infection

ABSTRACT:

Ticks were infected with *Rickettsia prowazeki* by injection or by feeding on infected guinea pigs. Some tick species were more susceptible than others. *Rickettsia* remained in the bodies of ticks infected during feeding for 15 days. *Rickettsia* were found up to 116 days later in ticks infected parenterally, showing that the tick's body provided a favorable environment for growth of *Rickettsia*. Ovarian transmission to progeny did not occur. Infected ticks did not infect healthy guinea pigs by feeding on them, but the guinea pigs could be infected by vaccination with ground tick bodies. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 1 figure.

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: 10Aug65/ ORIG REF: 004/ OTH REF: 003/ [W.A. 50; CBE No. 10]  
UDC: 576.895.42:576.851.71+591.67-542:576.851.71  
Card 1/1